

# BookletChart<sup>TM</sup>

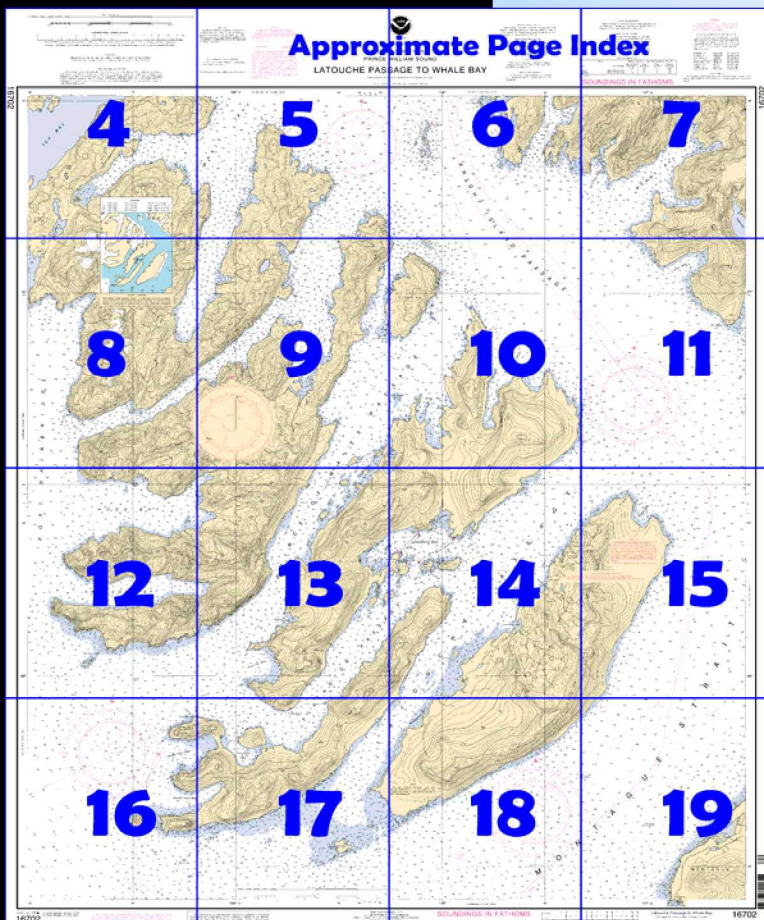
## *Latouche Passage to Whale Bay*

(NOAA Chart 16702)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



*Home Edition (not for sale)*





### What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

### What is a BookletChart™?

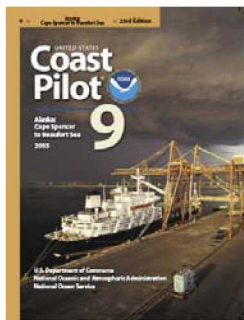
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



### [Coast Pilot 9, Chapter 4 excerpts]

(671) **Latouche Passage** has its seaward entrance between Danger Island and Erlington Island. The entrance bar, with depths of 3.3 to 9.0 fathoms, has sometimes been crossed by large vessels proceeding W from Latouche. The recommended route, however is by way of Erlington Passage and the N part of Latouche Passage. Numerous submerged rocks and shoals with depths from 3.0 to 4.4 fathoms are about 1 mile N of Danger Island in 59°56'39"N., 148°05'25"W. to about 2

miles S of Point Erlington in 59°54'10"N., 148°14'22"W.

(675) From **Point Grace**, the N point of Latouche Island, to the N end of Elrlington Island, a distance of 5 miles, Latouche Passage is about 1.8 miles wide, with deep water. A ledge extends about 200 yards off the E shore of Latouche Island 0.3 mile SE of Point Grace, and a dangerous rocky reef, awash at low tide, lies about 300 yards off the W shore of

Latouche Island 0.8 mile SW of Point Grace in 60°04'20"N., 147°52'27"W.

(676) The SE shore of the E end of **Evans Island** between Johnson Cove and **Bishop Rock** is foul with pinnacle rocks. A dangerous rock, awash at minus tide levels, lies 1.9 miles SW of Bishop Rock, in about 60°04'46"N., 147°55'58"W., about 0.1 mile off Evans Island. An unnamed wooded island, is near the E end of Evans Island, 0.8 mile N of Bishop Rock. The island is connected to the shore by a gravel bar at low tide.

(680) **Chicken Island**, 3.5 miles SW of Point Grace, is separated from Latouche Island by a pass 200 yards wide with a depths less than 3½ feet. A rocky ledge extends about 130 yards W of Latouche Island towards the SE and of Chicken Island. Only small craft should attempt the passage between Chicken Island and Latouche Island, and then only at high water. A reef, 200 yards in length, runs NE to SW and lies in the middle of **Wilson Bay**, just E of the N end of Chicken Island.

(682) **Elrlington Passage** is used by vessels proceeding between Prince William Sound and points to the W. It is deep and clear. Anchorage is not easily found because of the great depths. The passage is well marked.

(683) The flood current sets NE and the ebb SW with a velocity of about 1.5 knots.

(687) **South Twin Bay** is free from dangers and affords convenient anchorage in 14 to 17 fathoms, hard bottom with patches of sand and gravel. It is exposed to W and SW winds.

(695) There is a 2.2-fathom shoal at the E approach to Sawmill Bay, approximately 800 yards S of Johnson Cove at 60°03'25"N., 147°58'34"W. A rocky 8-fathom patch is about 900 yards N of the peak of Bettles Island. A shoal of 7½ fathoms lies 850 yards E of the daybeacon NW of Elrlington Passage Light at 60°03'10"N., 148°00'37"W. There are two sets of oil deflection booms deployed at the entrance to Sawmill Bay. The first set of buoys runs about 2,200 yards SW from the W point of the mouth to Johnson Cove. The second set of buoys runs from Port Benney (60°03'48"N., 148°00'54"W.), in a SW direction to Sawmill Bay Light 3. In the event of an oil spill, containment booms will be extended along the buoys.

(699) **Crab Bay** is a small indentation on the N shore of Sawmill Bay. A saltery just inside the W entrance point has a wharf in ruins. A small boat harbor with a floating pier available for seaplanes and small craft is on the W side of the bay and marked by a daybeacon. A reef covered 1 fathom is about 300 yards SE of the daybeacon in about 60°03'48"N., 148°00'18"W. Two steel pilings are reported to lie across from the small boat harbor in about 60°04'02"N., 148°00'29"W.

(703) **Port San Juan** is at the SW end of Sawmill Bay and is the site of a fish hatchery. A wharf with a 200-foot face had a reported least depth alongside of about 22 feet in October 2000. A waterfall is behind the fish hatchery. A fish pen lies 90 yards E of the hatchery pier and is marked by orange buoys on each corner. A daybeacon lies about 500 yards E of the pen. A rock covered ½-fathom, is about 150 yards S of the daybeacon. Another rock, covered 1¼ fathoms, is about 325 yards NE of the wharf. In the approach to the wharf, there are spots with less than 4.5 fathoms over them. A small boat pier is opposite of Port San Juan about 0.3 mile SW of Sawmill Bay Light 3.

(709) Prince of Wales Passage has several dangers. The principal channel at the N entrance is E of Flemming and Ship Islands, and the 2¼-fathom shoal about 0.5 mile S of the island, then W of Iktua Rocks. A foul area with a depth of 8½ fathoms is about 500 yards offshore and about 0.5 mile S of the prominent point on the E side of Bainbridge Island, about 2.7 miles S of Flemming Island. Pass about 0.5 mile offshore to avoid the foul area, then follow off Bainbridge Island at a distance of 500 yards, pass the broken ground about 4 miles SW of Flemming Island, marked with 4 fathoms, and head for midchannel off **Amerk Point**, the prominent low sand point with a fringe of trees, 3 miles farther S on Bainbridge Island. Take care to avoid the 4-fathom shoal 400 yards off Bainbridge Island, 1.2 mile NE of Amerk Point and the 2.6-fathom shoal 625 yards off Bainbridge Island, 1.0 mile NE of Amerk Point.

# Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Oct. 03/09  
Corrected through LNM Sep. 22/09

## NOTE

Passage between Latouche Island and Danger Island should not be attempted because of evidence of major uplifting caused by the 1964 earthquake.

## NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

## SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

## WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

## HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 2.459' southward and 7.165' westward to agree with this chart.

## Mercator Projection

Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 60° 04.5'

North American Datum of 1983

(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS  
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

## CAUTION

### SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

## AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

## NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

|                   |         |             |
|-------------------|---------|-------------|
| Rugged I, AK      | WNG-526 | 162.425 MHz |
| Naked I, AK       | WNG-530 | 162.500 MHz |
| Point Pigot, AK   | KZZ-93  | 162.450 MHz |
| Cape Hinchinbrook | WNG-532 | 162.500 MHz |
| Potato Point, AK  | WNG-527 | 162.425 MHz |
| Seward, AK        | KEC-81  | 162.550 MHz |
| Whittier, AK      | KXI-29  | 162.400 MHz |
| East Point, AK    | WNG-530 | 162.500 MHz |

## CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

## RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

## POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

## AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard, and Geological Survey.

Additional information can be obtained at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

## NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

## CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

## HEIGHTS

Elevations of rocks, bridges, landmarks, and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and summit elevations are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

## COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.  
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

## TIDAL INFORMATION

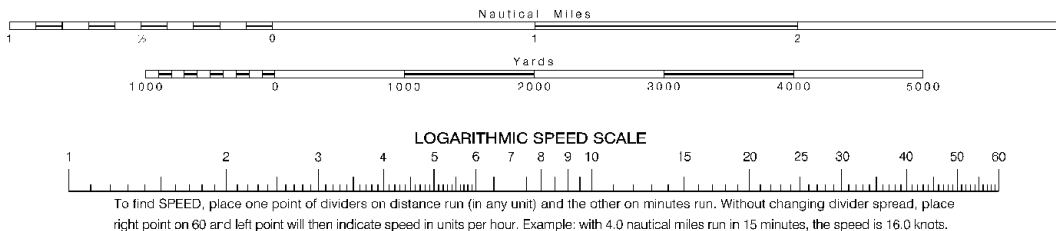
| PLACE    |                    | Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) |                 |                |
|----------|--------------------|--|-----------------|----------------|
| NAME     | (LAT/LONG)         | Mean Higher High Water                       | Mean High Water | Mean Low Water |
| Latouche | (60°03'N/147°54'W) | feet<br>11.5                                 | feet<br>10.6    | feet<br>1.5    |
| Hogg Bay | (60°04'N/148°12'W) | feet<br>10.6                                 | feet<br>9.7     | feet<br>1.4    |

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>. (Aug 2009)

## PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, [help@NauticalCharts.gov](mailto:help@NauticalCharts.gov), or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or [help@OceanGrafix.com](mailto:help@OceanGrafix.com).





**CAUTION**  
Significant changes in depths and shoreline may have occurred in the area of this chart as a result of the earthquake of March 27, 1984. Mariners are urged to use extreme caution when navigating in the area of this chart as the magnitude of change is not known.

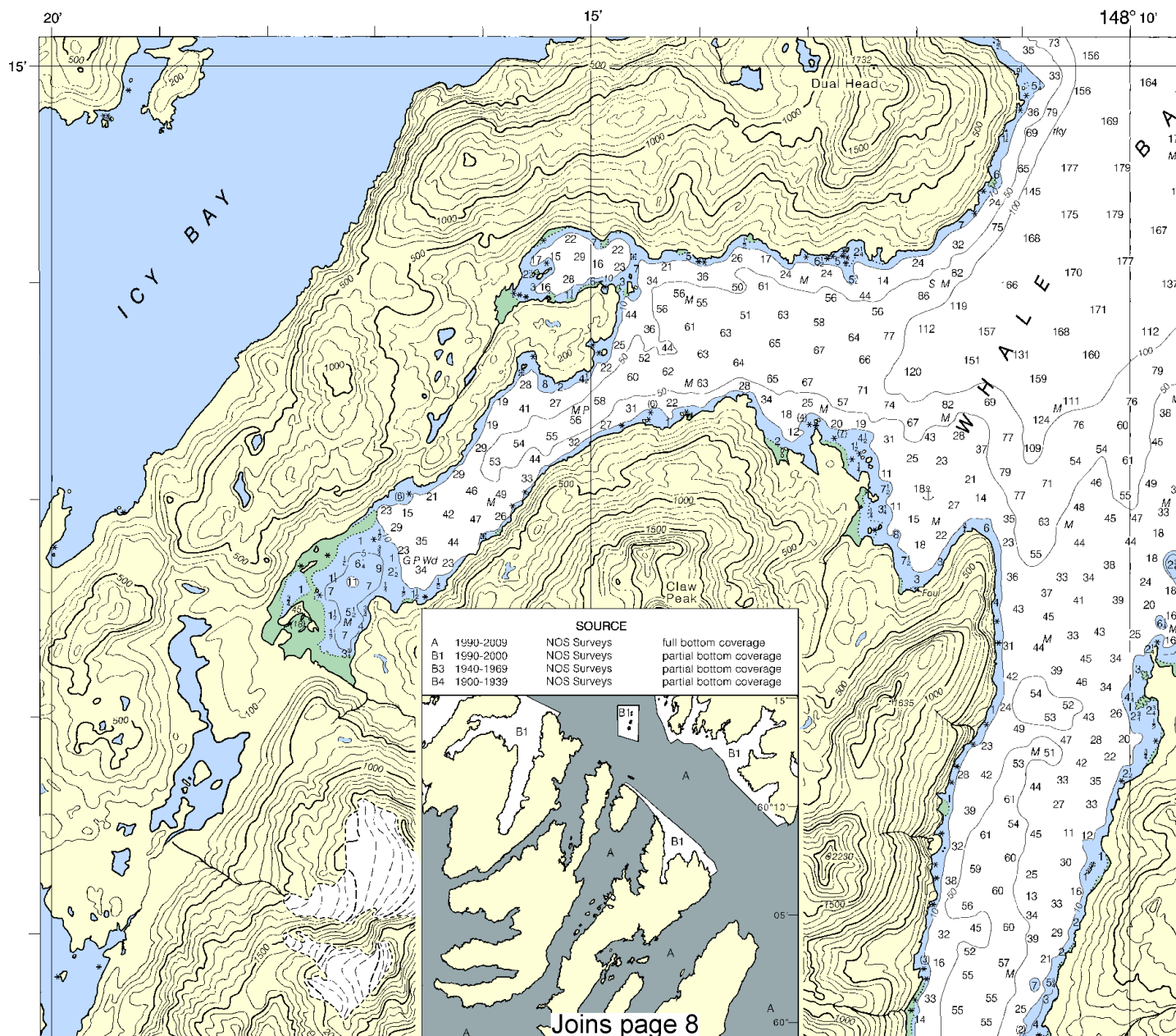
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For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

16702



4



Printed at reduced scale.

**SCALE 1:40,000**  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





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THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

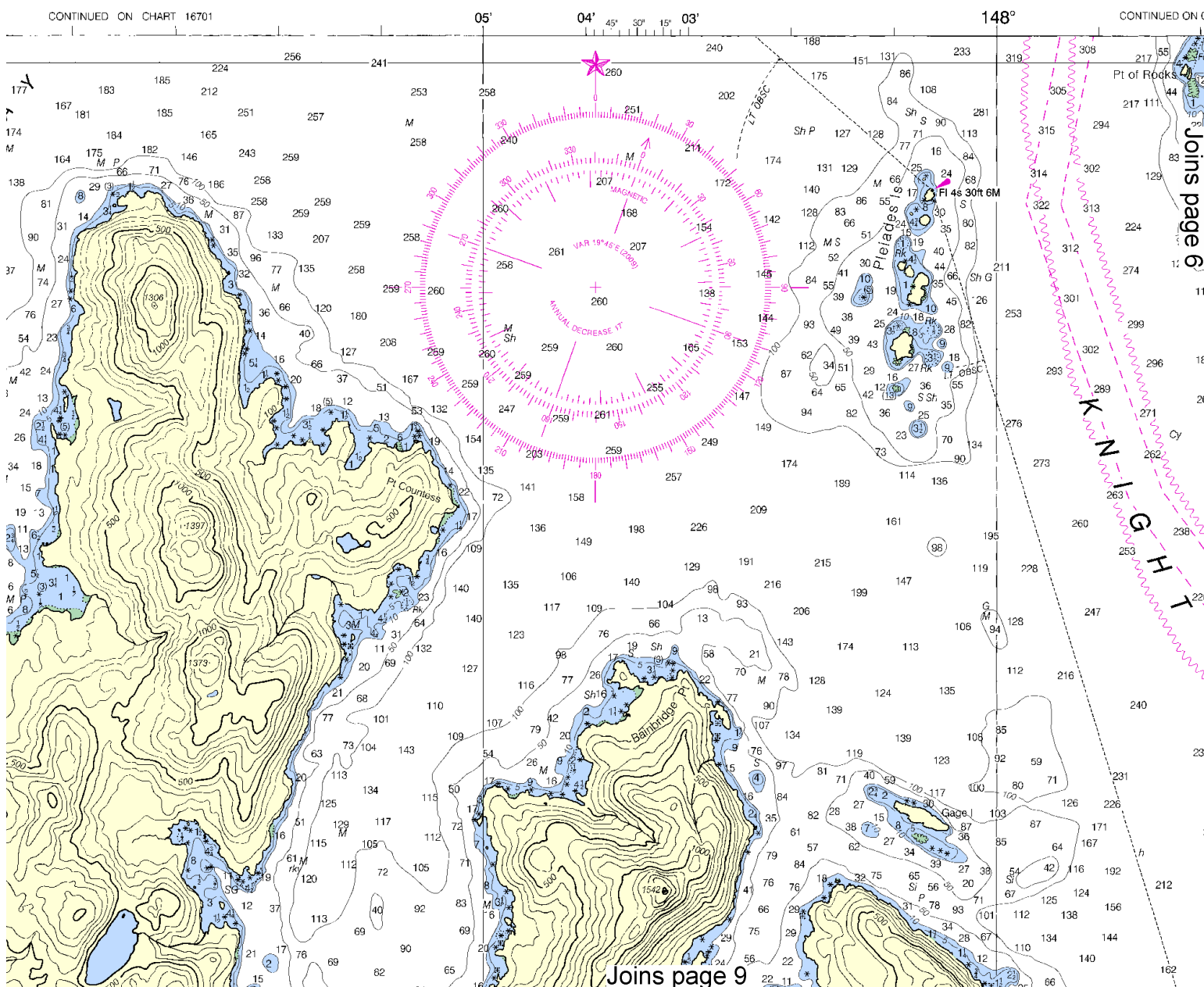
ALASKA - SOUTH COAST

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND

# LATOUCHE PASSAGE TO WHALE BAY

Additional information can be obtained at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

Formerly C&GS 8523, 1st Ed., Nov. 1911 C-1926-308 KAPP 2599



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.  
The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and  
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES  
ALASKA - SOUTH COAST

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND

LATOUCHE PASSAGE TO WHALE BAY

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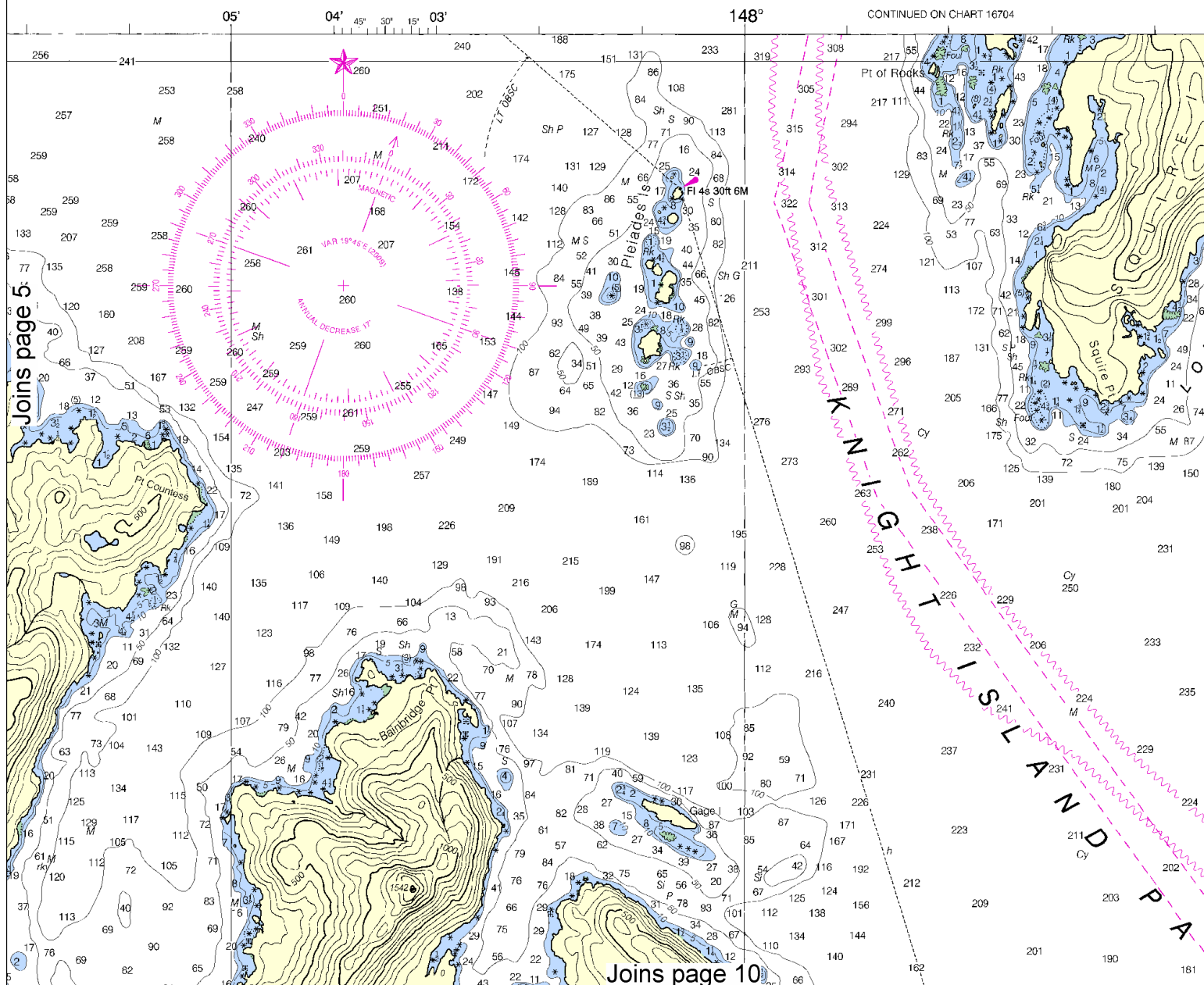
Formerly C&GS 8523, 1st Ed., Nov. 1911 C-1928-308 KAPP 2599

POLLUTION REPC  
Report all spills of oil and hazard  
National Response Center via 1-800-  
to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard fac  
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Temporary changes or d  
navigation are not indicated o  
Local Notice to Mariners.

AIDS TO NAVIG  
Consult U.S. Coast Gua  
supplemental information co  
navigation.



6



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





PORTS  
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30-424-8802 (toll free), or  
acility if telephono com  
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jection  
Lat 60° 04.5'  
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(stern 1984)

FATHOMS  
OW WATER

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f on this chart. See

GATION  
Jard Light List for  
concerning aids to

RADAR REFLECTORS

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Geographic positions referred to the North  
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TIDAL INFORMATION

| PLACE                 |  | Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) |                            |                           |
|-----------------------|--|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| NAME                  | (LAT/LONG)                               | Mean Higher<br>High Water<br>feet            | Mean<br>High Water<br>feet | Mean<br>Low Water<br>feet |
| Lataouche<br>Hogg Bay | (60°03'N/147°54'W)<br>(60°04'N/148°12'W) | 11.5<br>10.6                                 | 10.6<br>9.7                | 1.5<br>1.4                |

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels,  
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(Aug 2009)

WARNING

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and U.S. Coast Pilot for details

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

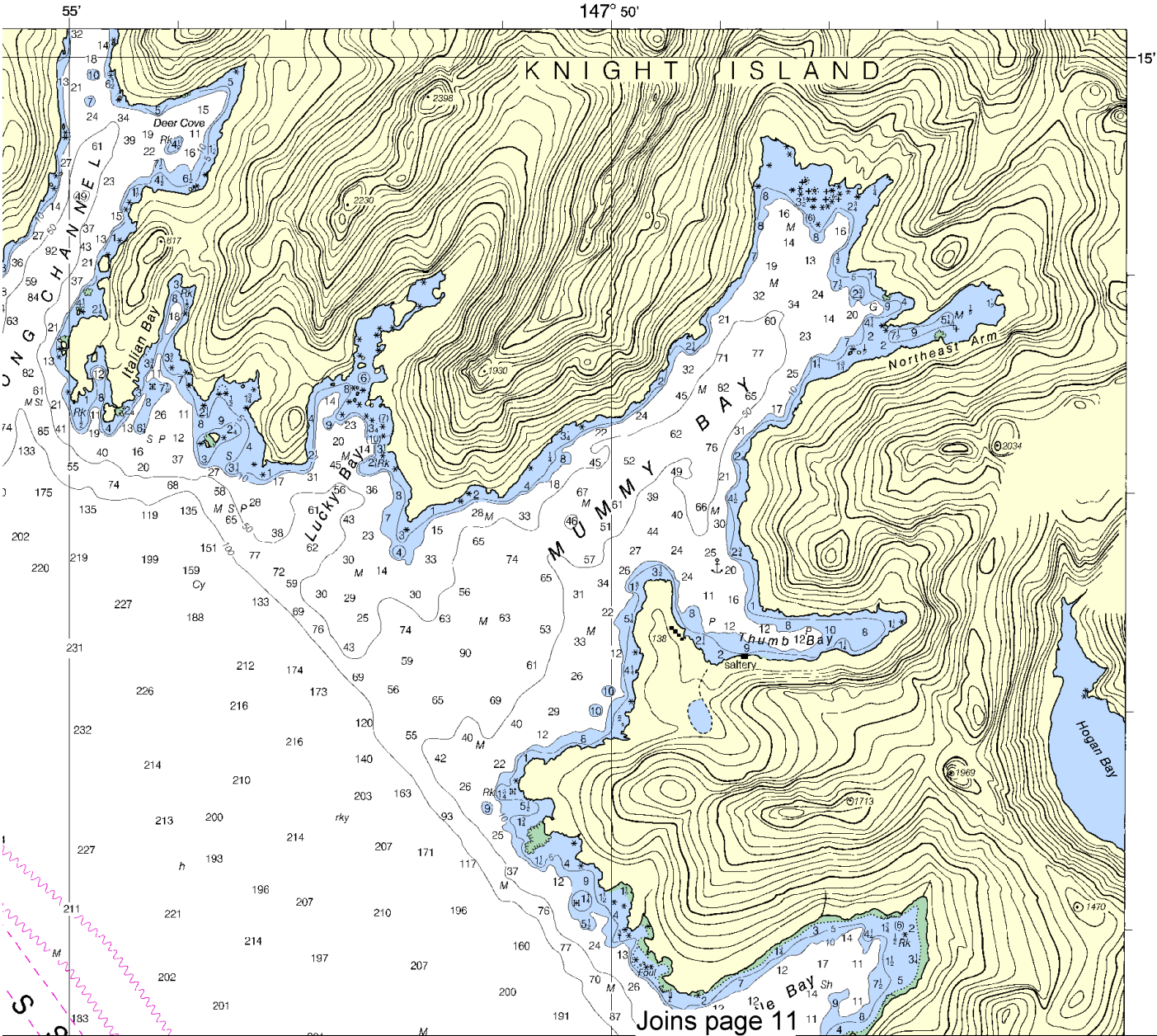
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|                   |         |             |
|-------------------|---------|-------------|
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| Seward, AK        | KEC-81  | 162.550 MHz |
| Whittier, AK      | KXI-29  | 162.400 MHz |
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AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast  
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Survey.

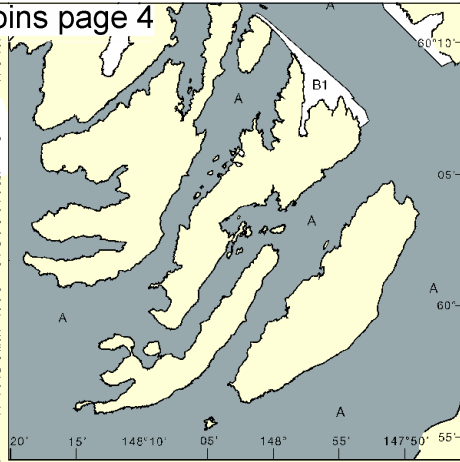
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,  
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,  
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.



Joins page 4



SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

60° 10'

CONTINUED ON CHART 16683

B A I N B R I D G E

Joins page 12

8



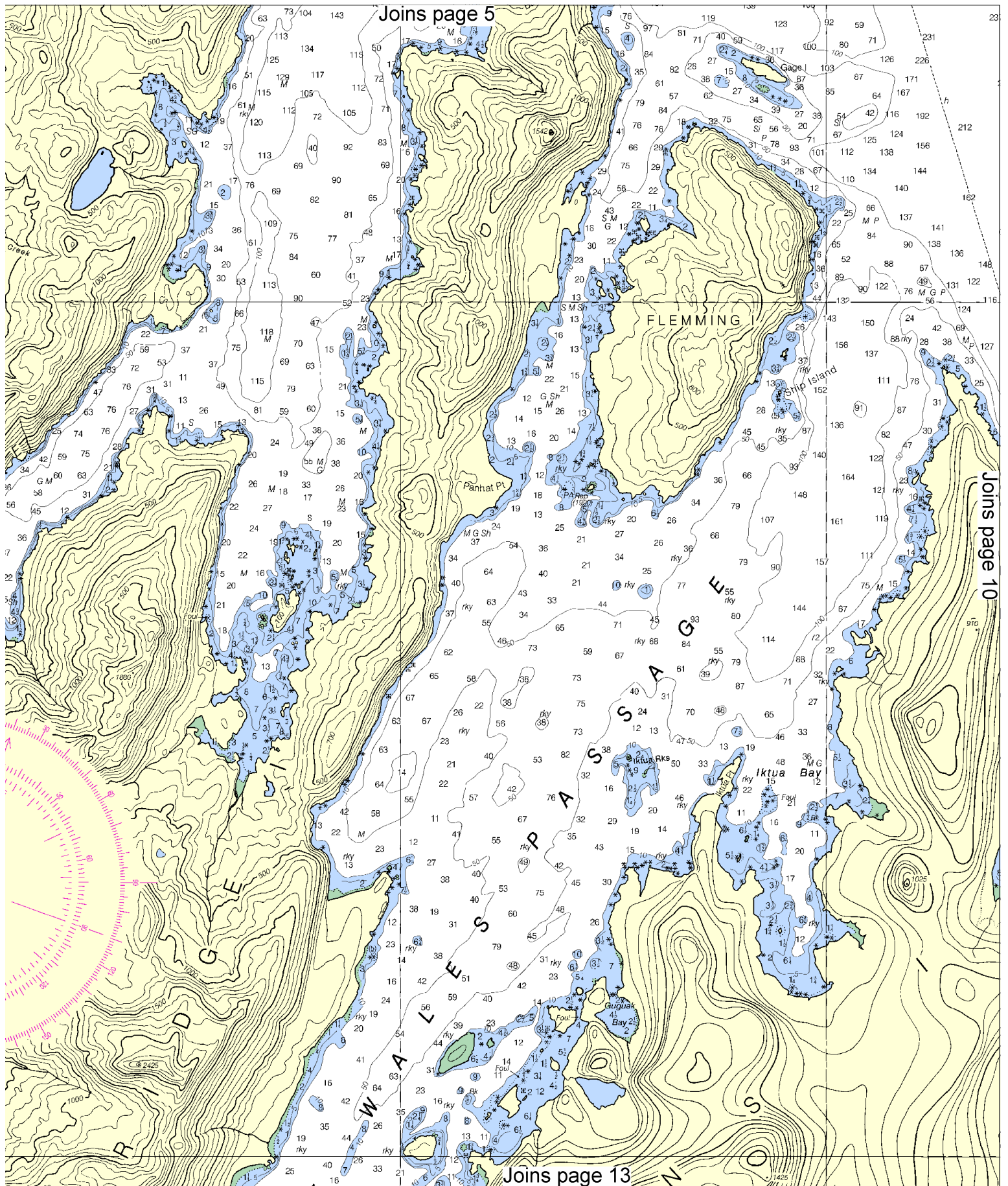
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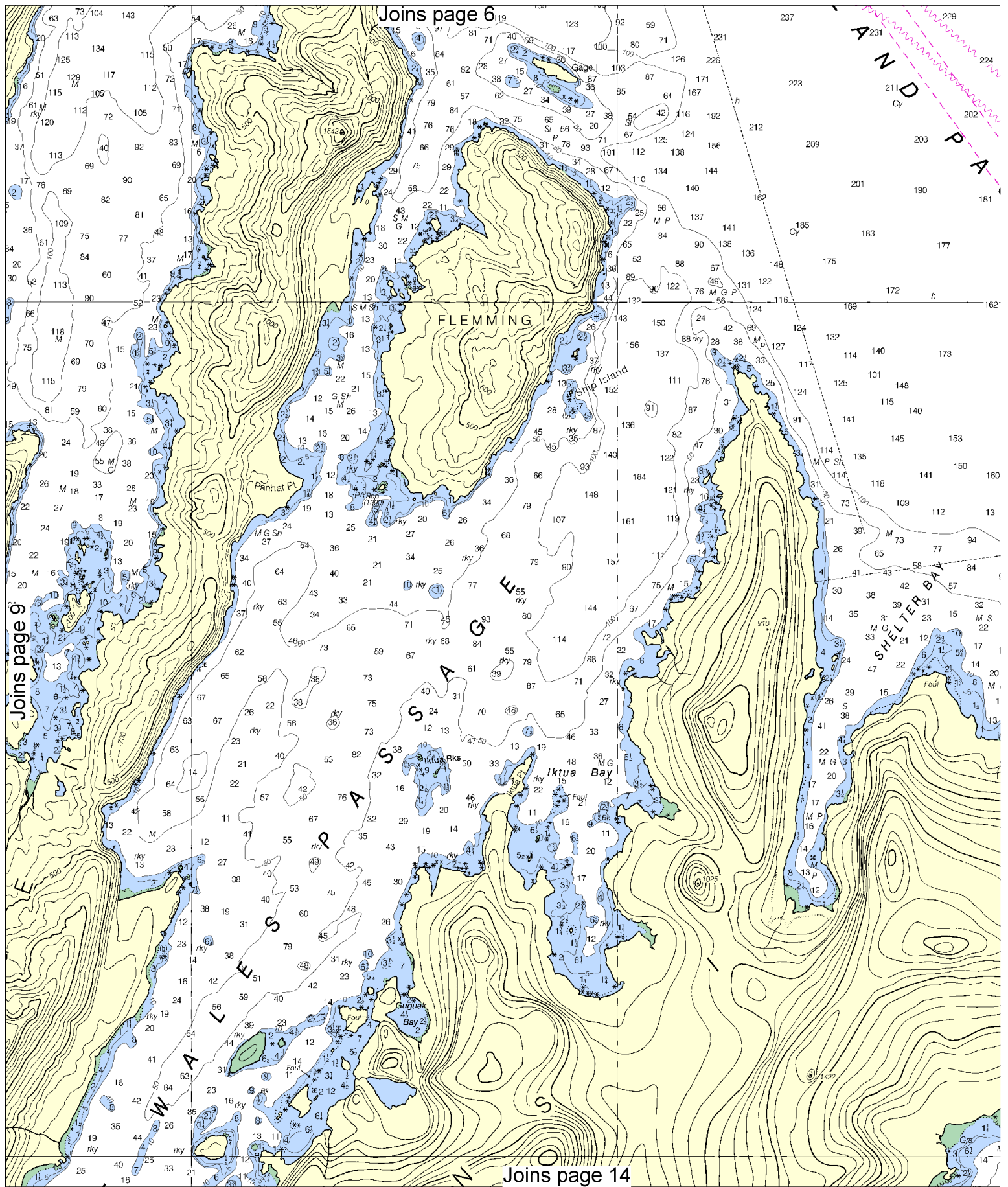
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Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

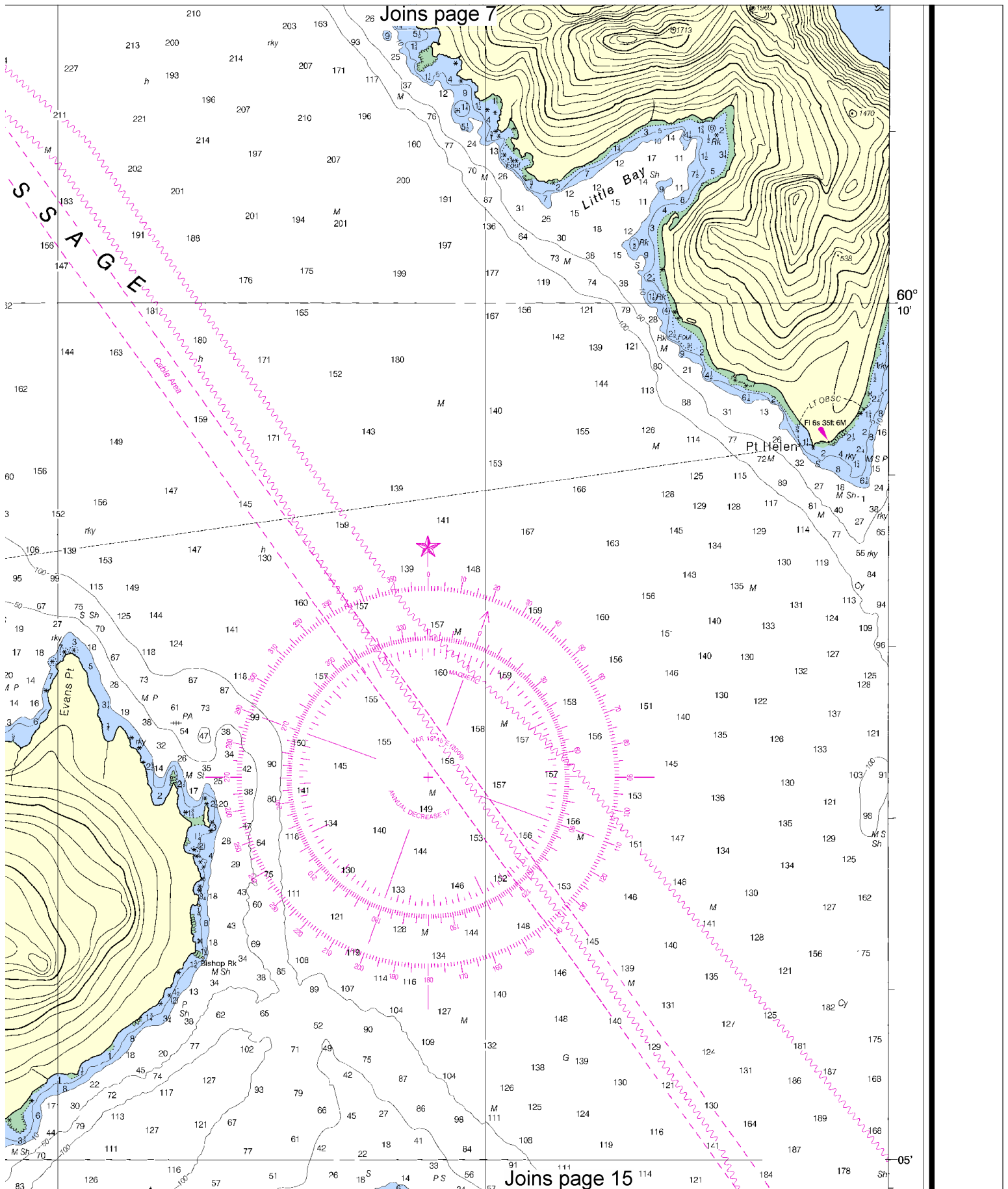


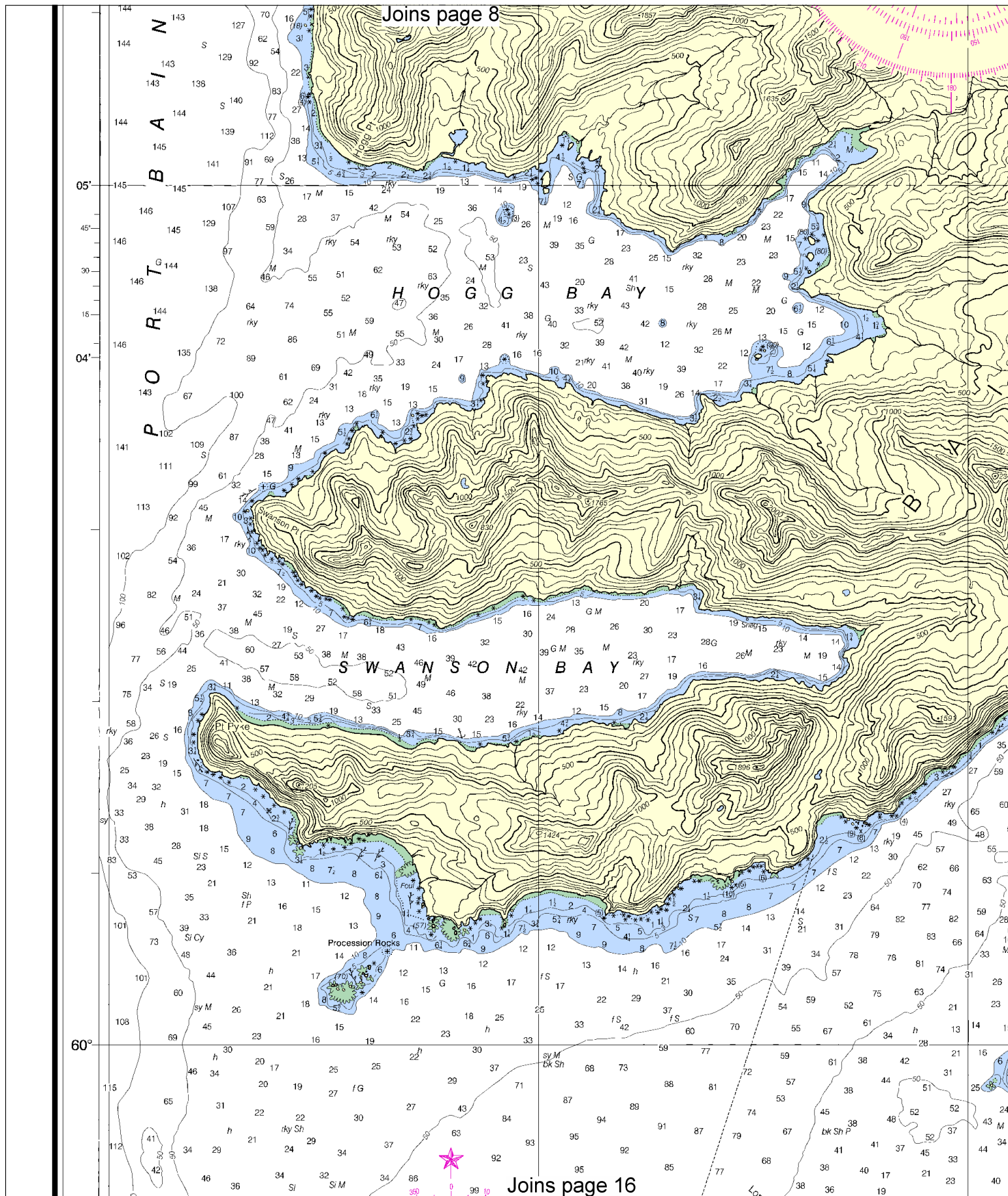












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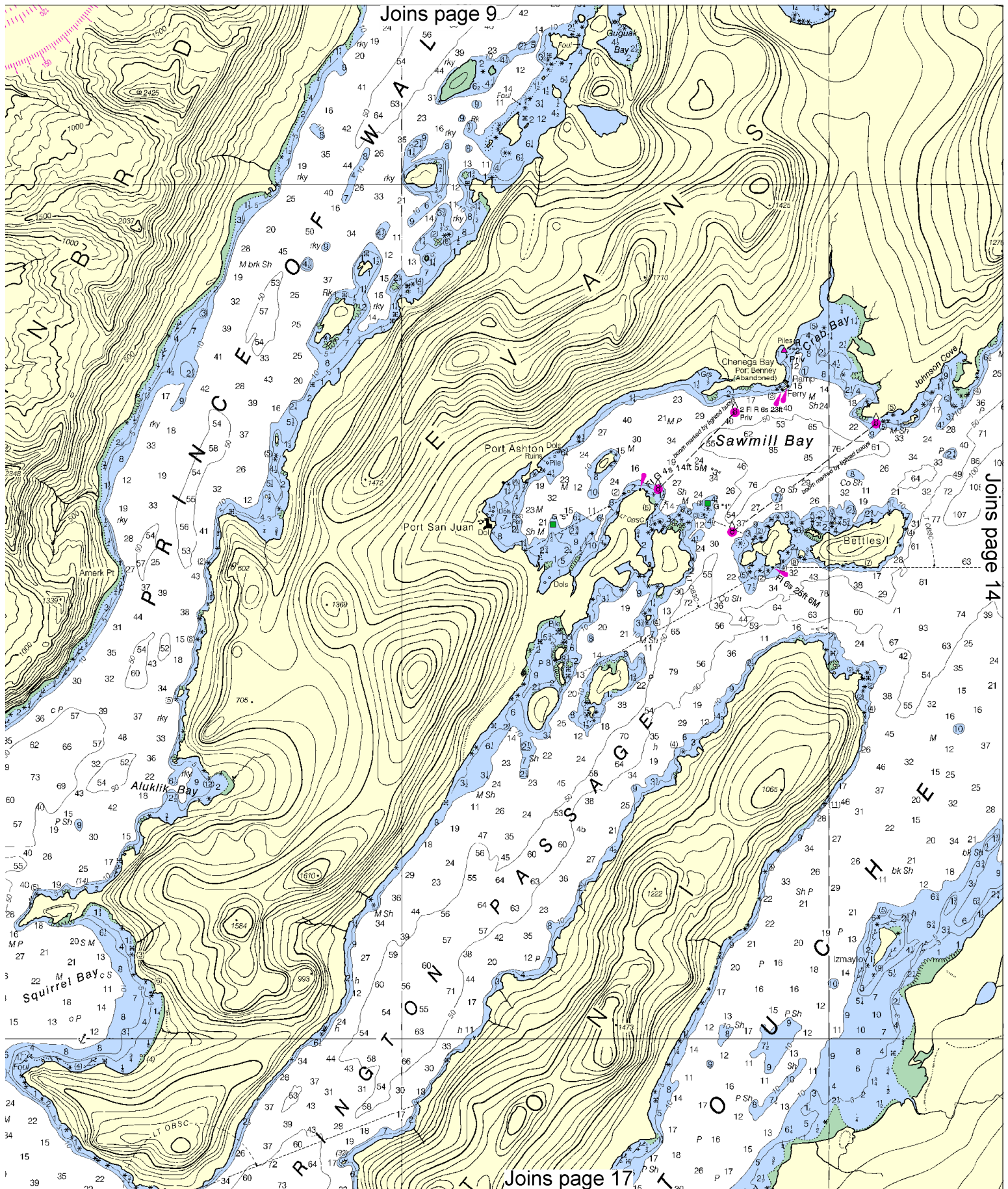
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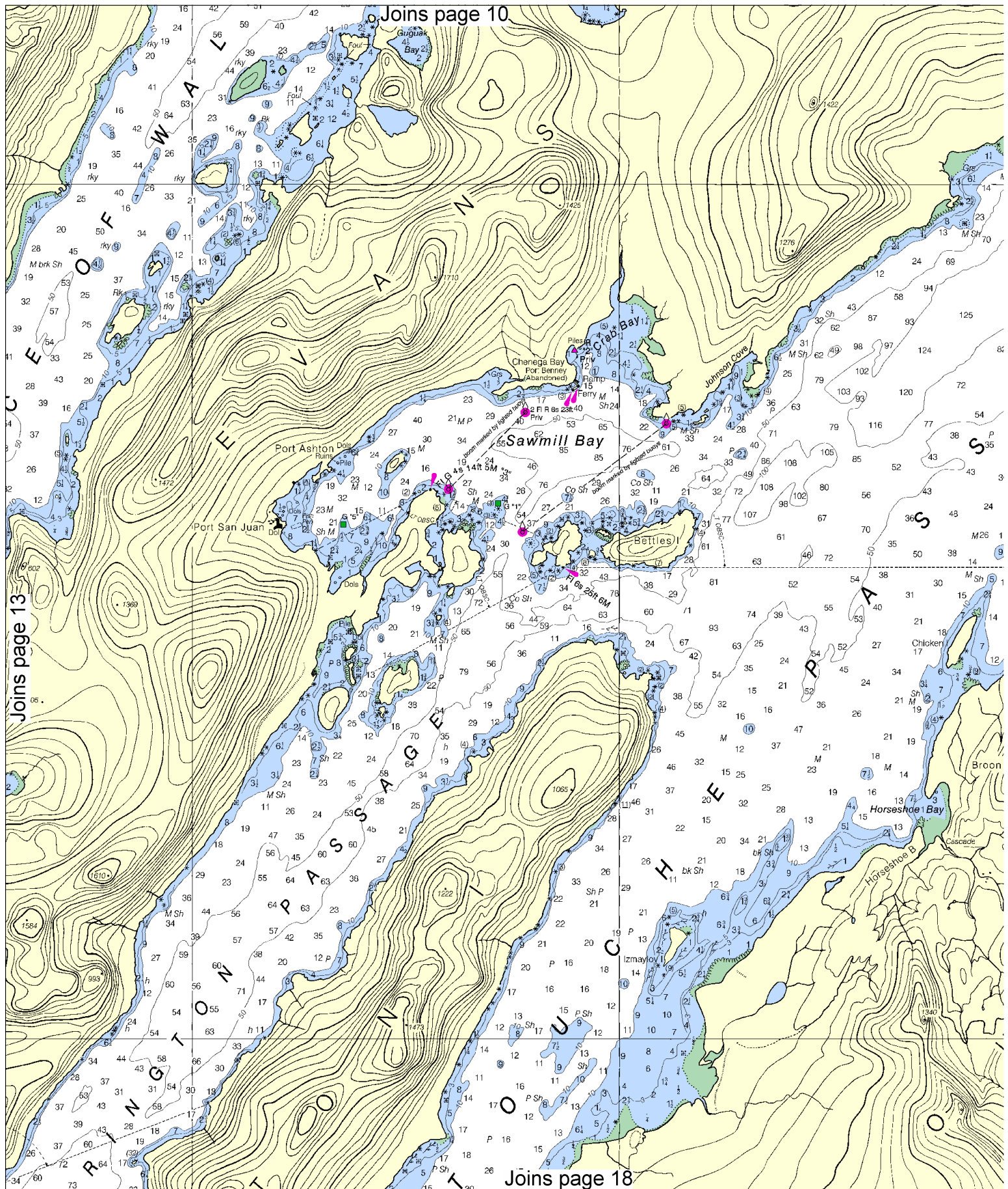
See Note on page 5.











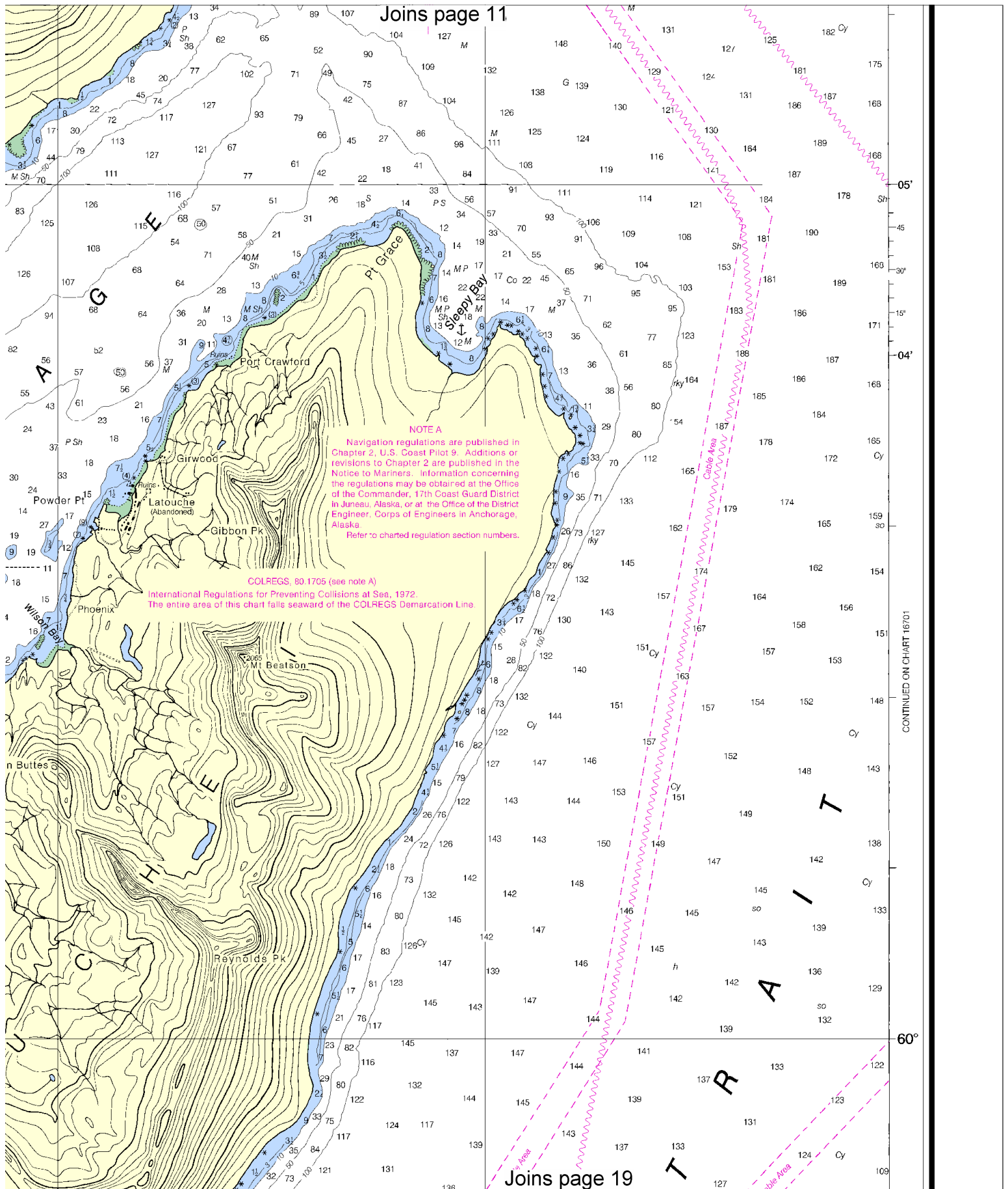
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

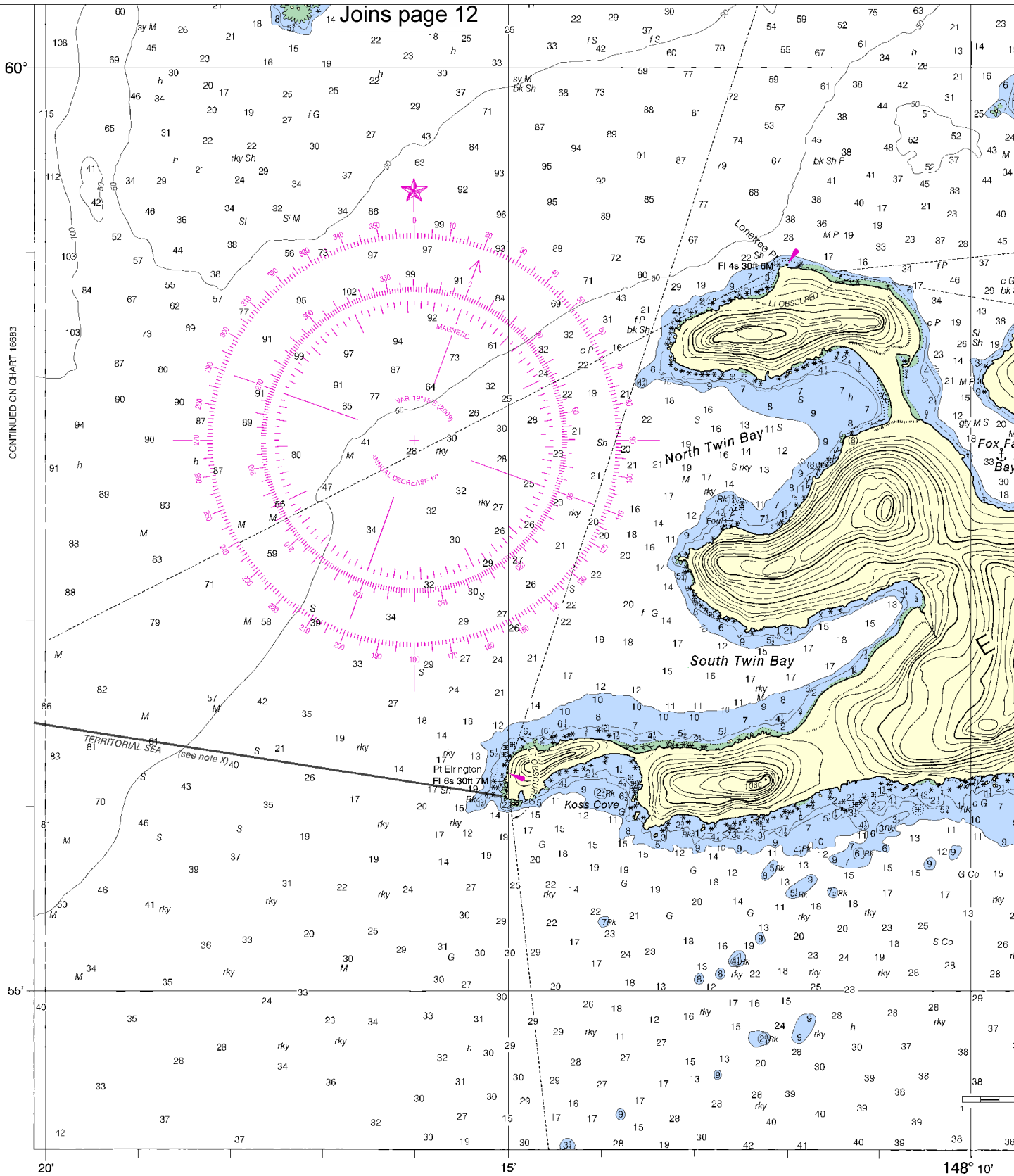






CONTINUED ON CHART 16701

CONTINUED ON CHART 16663



14th Ed., Oct. / 09 ■ Corrected through NM Oct. 03/09  
Corrected through LNM Sep. 22/09

16702

CAUTION

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16



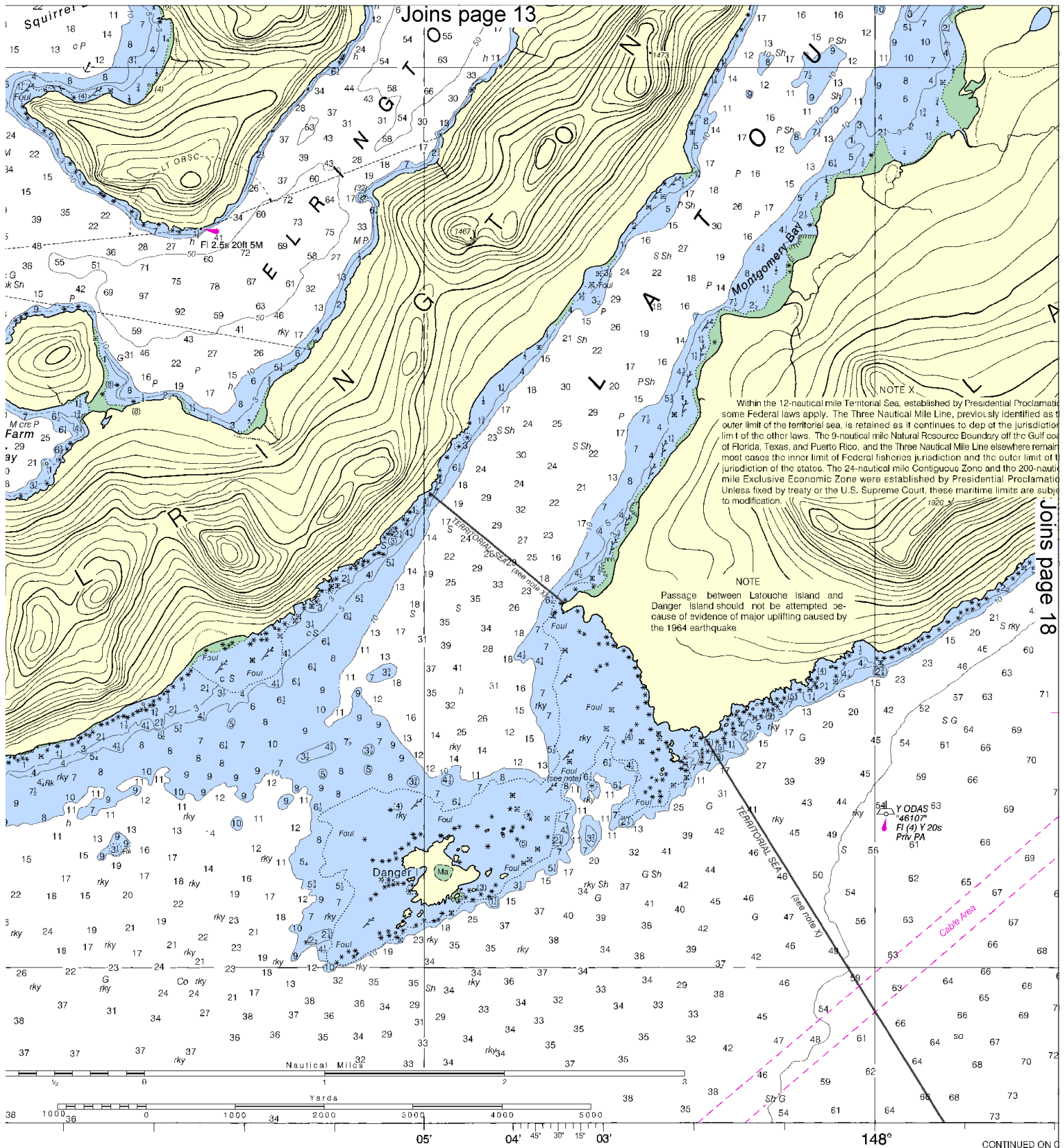
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







Joins page 13

Joins page 18

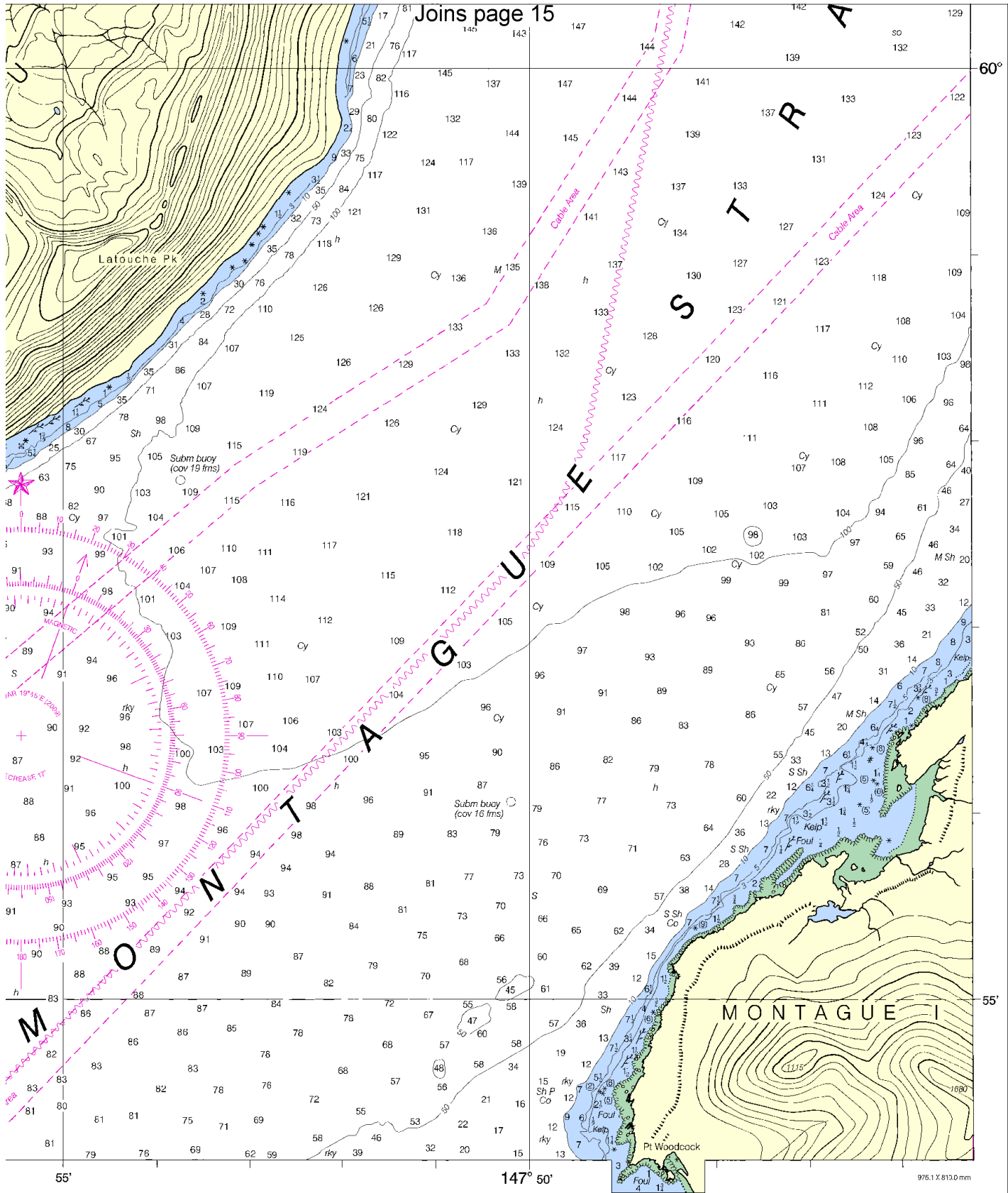
navigation. The National  
Editions, or comments for  
VCS2), National Ocean

Published at Washington, D.C.  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY

SOUNDINGS







| FATHOMS | 1 | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17  |
|---------|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| FEET    | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 60 | 66 | 72 | 78 | 84 | 90 | 96 | 102 |
| METERS  | 1 | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17  |

Latouche Passage to Whale Bay  
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

16702



ED NO 14

NSN 7642014011320  
NSA REFERENCE NO. 16BHA16702

## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

### Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

### **HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

**Mobile Phones** – Call 911 for water rescue.

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord)** – 510-437-3700

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau)** – 907-463-2000

**NOAA Weather Radio** – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

**Getting and Giving Help** – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts** – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

**Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC<sup>®</sup>)** – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC<sup>™</sup>)** – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup>** – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts).

**Official PocketCharts<sup>™</sup>** – PocketCharts<sup>™</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

**Official U.S. Coast Pilot<sup>®</sup>** – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official On-Line Chart Viewer** – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer).

**Official Nautical Chart Catalogs** – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

**Internet Sites:** [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov), [www.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOAA.gov), [www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov](http://www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov), [www.NOS.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOS.NOAA.gov).